

Description of the female of *Holochlora pygmaea* Karny (Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae, subfam. Scaphurinae)

by

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From Dr L. G. E. Kalshoven, Buitenzorg, I got for study a series of 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ of a *Holochlora* spec., caught in a tea plantation near Sukabumi. They were considered to represent a new species, but careful examination showed that they belong to *pygmaea* Karny, only known from Buitenzorg. Karny made his description after two males, the female being unknown to him. I take this opportunity to describe the female and to complete the description of the male.

Holochlora pygmaea Karny 1926

1926. *Holochlora pygmaea* Karny, Treubia, vol. IX, p. 113, fig. 134.
 1931. " " Karny, Ibid. vol. XII, suppl. p. 38.
 1934. " " Ebner, Misc. Zoolog. Sumatr.,
 LXXXIII, p. 7.

♂: Body small. General coloration light greenish yellow or clay coloured (the specimens being conserved in spirits, dried and pinned afterwards), in vivo very probably of a beautiful green. Antenna yellowish, darker towards the top, apical half more brownish. Head and pronotum unicolorous yellowish. Elytra and top of wings yellowish. First radial branch of elytra arising about in the middle of the radius, bifurcated, the branches of the bifurcation about one and a half times as long as the stem of the branch. Anterior and median legs yellowish. Hind femur yellowish or yellowish brown, inner lower keel with 6—8, outer lower keel with 5—7 spines. Hind tibia of the usual type with many spines, the upper ones somewhat longer than the lower ones; upper margins on both sides with about 28—30, lower margin with about 10 spines on the inner and 15—18 spines on the outer margin.

Outer and inner kneelobe of anterior femur subrounded or with an obtuse spine. Outer and inner kneelobe of median and posterior femur with a short spine. Supra-analplate composed of a broad, downwards recurved, convex plate, which in the middle of its hind margin is bilobate. These lobes from above densely set with stiff hairs. Supra-analplate from above in the middle with a median low impression, from below completely concave. Cercus (not described by Karny) short, slightly curved, conical, set with stiff hairs; at

the top with a sharp, small tooth, perpendicularly placed and directed inwards. Subgenital plate of the usual form and deeply incised at the top. The incision reaching about the middle of the plate. Basal part of the subgenital plate with a short median keel in its posterior part. Style short, but very distinct.

♀ : General coloration as in the male (also discoloured by its preservation in spirits). Elytra as in the male. Spines on the kneelobes of anterior and median femora less sharp than in the male. Hind femur with 6—7 spines on the inner lower and 6 spines on the outer lower keel. Tibia as in the male. Last tergite broad, much broader than long, the posterior margin set with stiff hairs, in the middle concavely excised. Its colour carmine, on both sides yellowish. Supra-analplate yellowish, small, round, on both sides at the hind margin with a very small black tooth. Cercus conical, curved inwards, apex pointed. Ovipositor a little more than a third of the length of hind femur, of the usual form as in *Holochlora*, curved; pileolus oval; plica basalis of ovipositor with the dorsal portion black, its upper margin with a blunt projection; ovipositor at the apex brownish black.

Subgenital plate triangular, about as high as broad, at the apex slightly excised, medio-longitudinally carinate, especially in the posterior part.



Fig. 1.

Holochlora pygmaea Karny

♀ Top of abdomen.

	♂	♀
Length of body	19—20 mm	28—30 mm
" of pronotum	5 "	5—6,5 "
Width of pronotum	3 "	4—4,5 "
Length of elytron	32—35 "	42—42,5 "
Width of elytron	6 "	9—10 "
Length of anterior femur	6—9 "	7 "
" of posterior femur	24—25 "	28—29 "
" of ovipositor		9 "

Geographical distribution : Java (Buitenzorg, 2 and 3. X. 1921, leg. Boschma, Sukabumi).